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International Court of Justice

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for

OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE OF ORGANIZATIONS, TAKEN BEFORE A COMMISSION APPOINTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 4 OF THE ORDER OF THE TRIBUNAL DATED 13 March 1946.

28 June 1946

COMMISSIONER:

Mr. I. V. Rasumov

THE S. S. (MEDICAL)

(THE COMMISSION CONVENED AT 1415 HOURS.)

DR. PETER LIEBRICH, a witness, took the stand and testified as follows:

BY THE COMMISSIONER:

Q Will you raise your right hand and repeat after me:

I swear by God, the Almighty and Omniscient, that I will speak the pure truth and will withhold and add nothing.

(The witness repeated the oath.)

Q Will you please state your full name?

A Peter Liebrich.

THE COMMISSIONER: You may sit down.

DR. PELCKMANN: I have called the witness, Peter Liebrich, in order to have him testify concerning the aims, taks and activities of the medical units and medical leaders, especially the doctors ~~and~~ of the General and the Waffen-SS, that these were not criminal in the sense of the Charter, that they received no political training, and that the majority of them were drafted.

THE COMMISSIONER: Very well. Dr. Pelckmann, will you please tell me how much time you believe you will need for your examination?

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DR. PELCKMANN: I believe I shall need about three-quarters of an hour.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY DR. PELCKMANN:

Q What is your profession?

A Doctor of Medicine, Practical Physician.

Q Were you a member of the General-SS?

A Yes.

Q From what time and until when?

A I was a member of the General-SS from 1 May 1933 until 1 October 1936.

Q What was the rank which you held in the General-SS?

A My last rank was that of an SS-Untersturmführer.

Q Were you a member of the Waffen-SS?

A Yes, I was a member of the Waffen-SS.

Q At what time?

A I was a member of the Waffen-SS from 1 October 1936 until the capitulation.

Q Wouldn't it be correct for you to say that from 1936 until 1940 you were a member of the Replacement Army?

A Yes, that is correct. Before 1940 the Waffen-SS was called SS-Reinforcement Troops.

Q Was the abbreviation for Replacement Troop in German V.T.?

A The abbreviation in German was V. T.

Q In order to distinguish between the abbreviation T.V., which meant Totenkopfverbände? (Death Skull Units)

A There was a strict distinction between the Replacement Troop and the

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Death Skull Units. The abbreviation for the latter was T. V.

Q What was your work as doctor within the General-SS?

A Our activities as doctors in the General-SS confined themselves to medical examinations of SS applicants, examinations for eligibility of marriage, and listening to medical lectures.

Q What kind of service did you do with the medical echelon?

A My work there consisted of medical examinations one night a week of SS applicants in the Surgical University Clinic. Moreover, my work as assistant doctor at the women's clinic at the University took up so much of my time that I had no occasion to do any other duty.

Q Did you participate in any other duty within the SS aside from your medical work especially as concerns propaganda marches, the forming of cordons and the attendance at so-called training evenings?

A I only did work as a physician in the General-SS. The work that we physicians did within the propaganda marches and general marches or meetings of the SS was only to such an extent as to have medical assistance in case of emergency or accidents.

Q And what about the training evenings?

A We physicians did not attend the political training evenings of the SS because there was an order that said we were only to be used for purely medical duties and were not asked to attend any other functions.

Q What were the principles you had to observe in the medical examination of SS applicants?

A The principles which we had to observe were as follows: We had to consider the physical health of the applicant as a whole, his ability to participate in sports, his freedom from any contagious disease or from disease that could be inherited, his teeth were examined, and there was a

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sort of prophylactic treatment to prevent any disease.

Q Is what you have just described to us typical of the SS as a whole or does it only apply to one small sector that was only known to you?

A My work as a physician in the Freiburg-SS was typical of the work of all doctors in the SS. First of all I observed that the doctors of the General-SS did the same duty as I did in the Freiburg-SS and other places and later when I was a member of the Waffen-SS I saw that this was also true of other parts of the Reich.

Q What was the work carried out by the so-called "Sanitater", the medical assistants who had, as a whole, not been trained as a physician?

A The medical assistant did work once a week that concerned itself with first aid and in the assistance of the caring for patients whose illness was watched over and supervised by regular doctors. The personnel of the sanitary units also did not have to carry out the duty of the other Sturms. The sanitary assistant or the medical assistant participated in propaganda marches and general marches only in the way that the physicians did, that is in their capacity as medical assistants and doctors.

Q Do you know of the work that was done in the sanitary echelon of the Red Cross?

A Yes, I knew this work in general.

Q Was there any considerable difference between the medical service that was carried out with the Red Cross units and that carried on by the General-SS units?

A No, there was no essential difference;in training, for example, the same text book was used, that is the Red Cross Primer, that was also used with the medical units of the SS for their training.

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Q Were there any differences concerning ideological teaching?

A No. As the medical employees in the General-SS were not in general given any ideological training, there was no essential difference.

Q What was the reason for a man entering the medical service of the General-SS. Why did he enter the SS and why did he not enter the Red Cross?

A The General-SS at that time increased considerably in membership so that it necessitated a greater number of doctors who would be needed to carry out medical examinations and assistants, doctors who in their free time could do this duty, and these had to be recruited. The German Red Cross at that time already had been sufficiently staffed so that it was not necessary to recruit further doctors for them.

Q I shall now turn to the Waffen-SS. What rank did you have when you entered the Waffen-SS?

A When I entered the Waffen-SS I was an Obersturmführer. That corresponded to the Oberarzt or Chief Doctor with the German Army.

Q Is this the rank of a First Lieutenant?

A Yes, the rank of Obersturmführer or Oberarzt corresponded to that of First Lieutenant.

Q What was your rank at the capitulation?

A At the time of the capitulation I was Standartenführer, or Oberstarzt, corresponding to Colonel.

Q That is to say that there was no distinct medical rank designation in the Waffen-SS?

A No. Within the Waffen-SS there was no distinct title to designate the rank of doctor. The doctors were distinguished only by the blue cord that surrounded the collar and the shoulder straps and by the Aeschylus staff which was worn on the left arm.

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Q To what units did you belong?

A I belonged to the Standarte Deutschland (Standarte Germany), to the 1st SS Armored Division that is the Leibstandarte Adolf Hitler (Body Guard Adolf Hitler), to the Corps Staff of the 1st Armored Division and to the Medical Office of the Waffen-SS Department II A, that is the personnel department.

Q In what campaigns did you participate?

A I participated in the following campaigns in the capacity of physician: Polish Campaign, 1939; the Western Campaign, 1940; the Greek Campaign, 1941; The Russian Campaign, 1941-42; the Occupation of Upper Italy, 1943; the Winter Campaign in Russia, 1943-44; the Campaign in Normandy, 1944; the Ardennes Campaign 1944-45 and the retreat skirmishes in Hungary and Austria until capitulation, 1945.

Q Did you also care for the wounded enemies in your capacity as Waffen-SS physician?

A I myself, as well as all the medical services of the Waffen-SS that I know of, treated enemy wounded men at the front.

Q Will you please tell of your treatment of the wounded in general concerning each campaign?

A I remember, for example, the following incidents: During the first few days of the Polish campaign I treated Polish prisoners and sent them to the rear with the only ambulance at our disposal so that our unit was without an ambulance for several days. Then I remember that in Kielce in 1939 I myself treated civilians and Polish soldiers and personally took a Polish Colonel to the civilian hospital in Kielce and placed it at his disposal. I took him there in my car so that he could use it for his own people.

COM. A.
Take 3 - 7
LESSER
28 June
Liebrich

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During the French Campaign in 1940, in Flanders, where I was troop physician, I had erected a medical station in Verneux and there I treated English prisoners and also, for one example, an English Staff Officer who had sustained a severe injury to his buttocks and who after his treatment and after he had recovered, expressed his deep gratitude to us. In Cannes in 1941, in France, during the occupation of this city, all French hospitals in the city were left unmolested and I, as the troop physician, visited these hospitals personally and inquired of the Chiefs of Departments whether they had everything that they needed in order to treat the wounded and the ill and I remember that we placed no guards around these hospitals. In 1941, during the Greece Campaign, in Pitolly, at our chief medical station many soldiers, I believe they were New Zealanders, who had been wounded in the Battle of Clyde Pass, were medically treated. The Greek military hospitals were all left unmolested, the doctors remained at their posts and treated their wounded in their own hospitals. In 1941-42, during the Russian Winter Campaign, the SS Military Hospital at Tagernroch repeatedly treated all Russian civilians, soldiers, and wounded people. During the Dieppe Landing operations my medical station treated Empire soldiers who had been very seriously wounded, I believe they were Canadians, in the town of Verneux west of Paris, day and night. During the Normandy Campaign at Caen, our medical stations treated numerous USA soldiers, especially at the stations that were directed by Drs. Stenzel and Wiebeck. For the express purpose of understanding the USA soldiers I employed a surgeon at that time who was able to speak both English and German. During the Ardennes Offensive I know that the medical stations of Dr. Stenzel and Dr. Luchesie also treated wounded American soldiers and files concerning these were kept in the medical books of those places. I especially remember a

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place called Montenaux where we treated wounded American soldiers during the Christmas week under heavy enemy fire. I could also give some examples that would apply to other units.

Q Was there any distinction in the treatment of wounded enemy soldiers and your own wounded men?

A No distinction was made. The principle of what treatment was to be applied was the extent of the injury, not nationality.

Q Did you see to it that the wounded were transported towards the rear in order to be re-transported further away?

A The wounded men of the enemy were transported to the rear within the scope of the medical transports, the same as applied to our own men. They were transported to the rear areas of the army [redacted] ground forces from where they were then transported further on to medical stations. Towards the end, although there was a lack of motor transport pools, the wounded of the enemy were transported towards the rear just the same as our own soldiers were.

MAJOR ELWYN-JONES: Mr. Commissioner, I hesitate to interrupt, but it seems to me that this evidence is taking the inquiry very much further. It is not denied by the Prosecution that there may have been occasions were some German Army units may have enforced the rules of International Law and the Geneva Convention. But how evidence to do with incidents of that kind assists in this matter I cannot see to a great respect.

DR. PELCKMANN: I want this witness, as he had a very high position, to prove and testify that within the medical units of the entire Waffen-SS treatment and service was applied according to the rules of International Law and the Geneva Convention. If I may be allowed to ask my next question, Mr. Prosecutor will see that I am now going to ask the witness to testify con-

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cerning the general training that was given these units within the scope of the Geneva Convention and therefore I do not believe that even if the Prosecution can prove, which I doubt, that it claims that only few breaches of International Law and the Geneva Convention took place, it will not be able to show that the organization of the Waffen-SS as a whole and the medical service was a criminal one. Moreover, the witness and the line of his testimony has been approved by the Commissioner, who has thus also confirmed the relevancy of his testimony.

MAJOR ELWYN-JONES: Mr. Commissioner, as I understand that the witness is now moving to another question, I won't press my objection.

THE COMMISSIONER: You may continue, Dr. Pelckmann.

BY DR. PELCKMANN:

Q What measures and regulations were taken to assure that the treatment of wounded and prisoners would be carried out according to the regulations of the Geneva Convention?

A The medical personnel of the Waffen-SS was trained and equipped according to the same general directives as the Army. The medical personnel of the Waffen-SS that had not studied were trained at the Replacement Battalion Units or at the Training Centers of the Waffen-SS. The personnel were selected as qualified people to carry out their duty and work in the service of humanity. People who had at any time been convicted by a court or those of bad reputation were not selected or not taken at all. Each medical soldier and each medical non-commissioned officer had to pass an examination, the passing of which qualified him for giving medical service. The requirements were the same as those placed by the Army. The regulations of the Geneva Convention were taught time and again at the medical schools and the physicians of the troops

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themselves again and again called the attention of the medical workers to these regulations. I myself had repeatedly informed and instructed medical personnel and physicians who were new arrivals at the troop.

Q Did the medical personnel take part in the fighting?

A The medical personnel were prohibited from participating in fighting within the scope of the troop; moreover it would have been impossible for them because of the work that they had to do. On the whole a very high ethical standard prevailed with the administrative and the directive group of the medical troop of the SS.

Q Did you ever receive any complaints concerning irregularities in medical treatment in the care of wounded enemy soldiers?

A I did not receive any complaints from my doctors who treated enemy wounded soldiers. If I had received any such complaints I should have demanded that the people concerned be punished. I do remember one case, though, where one of the medical soldiers commited an offence. I believe he took away some personal property, a watch, of a wounded enemy soldier. He was tried before a military court and punished.

Q Was he an enemy soldier?

A Yes he was an enemy soldier - a Russian soldier.

Q Can you give an estimate about how many hundreds or thousands of the men you were in charge of in your capacity as, for instance, when you held the rank of Standartenfuhrer with the Adolf Hitler Body Guard and with the Corps Staff II of the SS Armored Division?

A As a member of the Corps Staff of the 1st SS Armored Division I was in a position to watch the medical service carried out by 2 Divisions. However, I had no authority of command over these medical stations. They were only

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under my jurisdiction in my capacity as physician. Because of the frequent changes that took place at the Front, I had occasion also to have insight into the medical services of adjacent and neighboring divisions.

Q From what time on did the drawing up of sanitary or medical personnel within the Waffen-SS take place?

A Medical military units of the Waffen-SS were not drawn up until October 1939. Previously there had been within the SS Replacement Troops as they were called, only doctors and medical personnel necessary to see to the medical care of its members during peace-time. The medical services of the Replacement Troops did not participate in any field maneuvers before October 1939. Before October 1939 there were within the SS no sanitary companies, no medical companies, no transport columns, no field stations and no sanitary troops. Before October 1939 there was also no medical reserve corps out of which any such unit might have been drawn up.

Q Did the medical personnel of the Waffen-SS enter voluntarily or were they drafted?

A The majority of the medical personnel of the Waffen-SS were not volunteers. They were either drafted, transferred, or commandeered from other units of the Army. When I was in Berlin for half a year in 1943, the Waffen-SS had about 1500 doctors and dentists. Of this number there were only about 160 or 170 who held a lifelong active position in the Waffen-SS. All the rest were either drafted, transferred or commandeered.

Q Had the majority of the members of the medical service who had either been drafted or transferred from other wehrmacht units, been members of the General-SS previously?

A A very large number of the physicians in the Waffen-SS were neither a member of the Party nor a member of the General-SS.

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Q Did the medical personnel of the Waffen-SS take part in supplying the concentration camps?

A Medical personnel of the Waffen-SS had no hand in the events and crimes commited in concentration camps. Because of strict regulations concerning secrecy, the medical personnel of the Waffen-SS knew nothing of the evens and crimes committed in concentration camps that have now become known since the capitulation. The physicians on duty in the concentration camps were probably those who had already been there when the concentration camps were first installed. Another group of physicians was sent directly by the Replacement Office as Chief Doctors of any concentration camp, without ever touching the SS as such and the remaining physicians were sent from the personnel main office by the SS also direct and the number of these was very small. The physicians in the concentration camps were under the charge of the managing doctor or managing physician of a concentration camp. These were directly subordinate to the Surgeon General-SS. They were not under the jurisdiction of the Medical Service of the Waffen-SS and had no contact with the physicians of the Waffen-SS. I myself did not one single time speak personally to any physician who was in charge of a concentration camp.

DR. PELCKMANN: That is all.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MAJOR ELWYN-JONES:

Q Did you have anything to do with the training and the education of young SS medical students?

A I had nothing to do with the training of the young medical students. I only had to give instructions to the physicians when they were being sent to army or field posts.

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Q Did you know that victims of concentration camps were used for the purposes of instruction and experiment by young SS medical students?

A I do not know that and I also cannot imagine that these young medical students were trained in concentration camps.

Q Did the SS medical organization supply doctors for the Totenkopf Organization?

A The SS medical system supplied the doctors for the Totenkopf Division, that is the only troop that was in the field. It did not supply the doctors for any other Totenkopf units.

Q It did not supply any of the doctors for concentration camps you say?

A Do you mean the Waffen-SS?

Q Yes, the Waffen-SS.

A No.

Q Did you yourself know of Dr. Rascher's experiements and the experiments of other doctors in the concentration camps?

A No. I only learned of this after the capitulation.

Q Because the curious thing, you see, is that those experiments were being carried out at Himmler's request, partly for the benefit of the SS.

A I do not know that any such experiments were carried out for the benefit of the SS. That is unknown to me.

Q Did you know that Rascher was transferred to the Waffen-SS so that he could there be protected, by the fact that the SS was above the law, from the consequences of his own murderous experiments?

A I did not know that Rascher was transferred to the Waffen-SS.

Q You came under the Reichs Surgeon of the SS, did you?

A No. As members of the field troop we were subordinate to the next

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superior medical service of the Army. For example, we were under the jurisdiction of the Division Surgeon, the Corps Surgeon, or the Army Surgeon. The Surgeon-General-SS had no authority of command over the medical service units of the Waffen-SS. The medical system of the Waffen-SS belonged to the SS Führungshauptamt (SS Operation or Main Office). The Surgeon General-SS only had the right of medical inspection within different units.

Q Did you not see any of the photographs of the Rascher experiments that were being displayed for the benefit of the German armed forces?

A No, I have never seen any photographs and I do not know of any such photographs.

Q Have you any knowledge of the experiments that were carried on by the SS Surgeons upon prisoners, with poison bullets?

A I have just learned of this fact now. Previously I had no knowledge of this.

Q Do you know SS Oberführer Dr. Mogrowsky?

A Yes, I know him.

Q What was your relation with him?

A I had no personal connection with him. He was the Hygienic Consultant within the Waffen-SS but he belonged to the office of the Reichs Surgeon-SS.

Q He was the Supreme Hygienist of the Reich Surgeon-SS, wasn't he?

A Yes, he was the highest Hygienist of the Reichs Surgeon, Dr. Grawitz.

Q Were you receiving directives from him as to your duties as a Waffen-SS medical officer?

A I received no instructions from him while I was with the army because we received our instructions from the Consultant Hygienist of the Army Troops.

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CROSS EXAMINATION

BY ELWYN JONES:

A I received no instructions from him when I was with the army because we received our instructions from the hygienists of the army troops.

Q And that commandant presumably received his instructions from higher up, didn't he, from Dr. B------

A I consider that impossible because these hygienists were under the jurisdiction of the inspector of the army medical group, whose name was Dr. Handlohser.

Q How is it these hygienists came to be experimenting on persons with poison bullets, akonotin nitrate bullets, upon prisoners. I am quoting, Mr. Commissioner, from the document L-103, U S 467.

DR. PELKMANN: I should like to object to the question because the witness has testified he knew nothing about the experiments, and probably the fact that the physicians had nothing to do with the Reich Surgeon SS, and, therefore, any answer Dr. Liebrick might give would be only speculation which is not admissible.

MR. ELWYN JONES: He has admitted he knew Dr. B----------, and I am suggesting this witness knew perfectly well about these experiments upon human beings.

M. RASUMOV: I consider the question by the Prosecution perfectly relevant.

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BY MR. ELWYN JONES:

Q Will you read the question, please?

(The question is read by the German Court Reporter to the witness)

How is it these hygienists came to be making experiments on ~~xxxx~~ prisoners with these poison bullets?

A As I said before I ~~knxxx

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of Hitler's body guard and belonged to the Reich Kleist, or the first armored army.

Q Were you present when Himmler addressed that division on the day of Metz? On the occasion of the presentation of the historical Nazi flag?

A I don't know to which time you refer, was it 1940?

Q Well, were you ever present when Himmler addressed this division?

A That was the only time I was in Metz and was there when Himmler spoke ~~xxxxxxxx~~ at the Adolph Hitler ~~XXX~~ leibstandarte. I should like to call your attention to the fact though that I was not present at the conference that took place with a smaller group that I heard of later.

Q So Himmler addressed two groups, did he, a large group representing the division as a whole and a small select group, is that right?

A Yes, firstto the large group which was composed practically of all of our division with the SS officers and later to a small select group.

Q What was the date of these meetings in Metz?

A I don't remember the date. I only remember it was after the French armistice.

Q Was it in 1941?

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A I don't remember whether it was in 1941 or 1940. I believe it was in 1940.

Q What did you hear as to what took place in the small group that Himmler addressed?

A I was a physician at that time and heard nothing of what actually did take place there because the physicians with the troops heard nothing of the tactical and operational orders that were given.

Q What did Himmler say in his address to the division as a ~~whxxlx~~ whole, which you heard yourself?

A I don't remember in detail what he said. I just remember on the whole it was an order to keep up discipline and order and a reminder to persevere in future battles.

MR. M. RASUMOV: I think we had better have a recess now.

(A short recess was taken)

BY MR. ELWYN JONES:

Q Before the recess you were telling the Commissioner that Himmler on the day of Metz speech told the first SS division to keep up discipline?

A Yes

Q Did he also tell the division to maintain it's ruthlessness and brutality?

A No, I do not remember the words "ruthlessness" and "brutality."

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Q Do you remember his speaking of what this division did in ~~XX~~ Poland, for instance?

A No mention was made of this at all, no mention was made of Poland.

Q Did he say that in Poland the SS had to have toughness: "You should hear this and so begin immediately to shoot thousands of leading Poles. Here we had to have toughness, otherwise, they would have taken revenge on us later." I am reading, Mr. Commissioner, from 1918 P S, US 304.

A I did not hear anything of this in this speech. I did not hear such sentences.

Q Did you hear him say in any case it is much easier to go into combat with a company than to suppress an obstruction operation of ~~xxxxx~~ low cultural liberals?

A No, I do not remember that.

Q Well they carried out wholesale executions of people and evicted crying and hysterical women?

A No, I did not hear that.

Q He said nothing of that?

A I did not hear any such thing and I don't believe he said any such thing and if he had it would have been discussed.

Q Was the only occasion on which you heard Himmler address the SS and/~~Xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ Leibstandarte division?

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A During the whole time I was with the SS it was the sole time I heard Himmler.

Q But those extractions I have given, those were characteristic speeches and directives of Himmler as the head of the SS, weren't they?

A The comrades with whom I served, and I, myself, were of a different opinion from this.

Q You served in Poland with the Leibstandarte Division in 1939?

A No, I did not say that. When I was in Poland I was still with the Standarte Deutschland of Germany. That was still at that time under the command of the armored division Kampf. I did not go over into the Leibstandarte until a short time before the French campaign.

Q When was that?

A I entered the Leibstandarte a short time before the French campaign in 1940?

Q And were you serving in tne neighborhood of Lille in France in May of 1940? Your division was serving in that area, wasn't it?

A I don't remember the places, we went through the Belgium territory but I was never in Lille.

Q Were you in a place called La Paradise which is in the neighbrohood of Bethune?

A No, I was not there.

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Q Are you saying your division wasn't there or you can't remember.

A I don't remember whether the division was there or not. I personally was not there.

Q Have you any knowledge of the shooting by SS troops of 97 British soldiers in that area, some of whom were members of the British Red Cross wearing British Red Cross Armbands?

A This is the first time I have heard of it. I know nothing of it.

Q The Leibstandarte Division shot a great many prisoners, did it not?

A I know nothing of the fact that the Liebstandarte is supposed to have shot prisoners. I have only heard here during this trial that the Leibstandarte had been accused of doing so.

Q Let me ask you about your activities in Russia in 1943 and 1944. What usually was your position as medical officer. Were you with division headquarters or with a battalian or regiment?

A In 1943 and 1944 I was with the 1-B officer, that is supplies and equipment with the division staff.

Q You were a Colonel, weren't you?

A Not at that time.

Q What wasyour rank at that time?

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A The SS rank was Obersturmfamfuehrer, and the army rank was that of Oberfeldarzt.

Q You at division headquarters must have been fully informed of the activities of the battalians that were serving in the Leibstandarte division?

A I only was informed as far as supplies were concerned. We did not receive any tactical orders.

Q In the spring of 1943 were you fighting near Charkov?

A I was in Berlin at this time. I was not with the Leibstandarte.at that time.

Q When did you return to the Leibstandarte division?

A I returned in July of 1943, when the Leibstandarte was in upper Italy.

Q Were you with the division when it was South of Turino in October, 1943?

A Only part of the divisions were South of Turino. As far as I remember I was not there.

Q The third battalian of the second regiment was there, and have you any recollection of their deliberate burning down of a village?

A That I do not know. I was stationed up higher a considerable distance.

Q Then to return to Russia for a moment, were you with a division when an order was issued that in case of retreat all villages were to be evacuated and burned?

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A I don't remember any such order. I never received it.

Q You were fighting in France in August, 1944, were you not?

A Yes.

Q I suggest to you that there were frequent shootings of French civilians by units of the Leibstandarte division?

A I did not experience any such shooting and do not know anything of them.

Q Do you know anything of the division, of the 6th SS Panzer Division No. 2 for instance?

A No.

Q I suggest it was that regiment which shot a number of French prisoners in the area between St. Denis and Paris.

A I do not know of this.

Q And then the following in the area near Navaugh, near Marche, Vois Ville, XXXXXX Jemille XXXXXXXXXXXX and Hun near Zhitmille?

A No, I don't know anything of this.

Q Were you at Zhitomille in 1941?

A I rode through the town twice, once from the West to the East and the second time returning in the Eastern to the Western direction.

Q In that area your division was responsible I suggest to you for the wholesale murder of Jewish people?

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A XX I know nothing of this.

Q You have no knowledge of any atrocities at all committed by this division although you served with it all of these years?

A I know nothing of these atrocities.

Q I want to turn for a moment to the questions I put to you with regard to the instruction of SS medical students in concentration camps? Are you saying you have no knowledge of that form of instruction being given in Dachau?

A I know nothing of any training of any medical students in Dachau.

Q There has been evidence in the Tribunal that in the middle of 1941 until the end of 1942 about five hundred operations were carried out in Dachau on healthy persons, and that those operations were done by SS medical students, and included operations on the stomach, gall bladder, spleen and throat? I am referring to the evidence of Dr. Blahau which is found at page 2594 of the English transcript.

A I know nothing of such operations nor any such courses for medical students.

Q Were you serving under Sepp Dietrich in the Ardennes campaign?

A I was in the Ardennes offensive with the first SS armored division. It was under the 6th division at that time.

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Q And you were under Sepp Dietrich?

A The 6th Army was commanded by Herr Dietrich.

Q Have you any knowledge of the killing and torture and ill treatment ~~xx~~ of members of the armed forces of the USA in Belgium between the 16th day of December, 1944, and the 13th of January, 1945?

A I have no knowledge of this. I only heard of this fact by means of the press during this trial.

Q Were you not moving about yourself or were you sitting in a dugout in divisional headquarters all of the time?

A No, I did not sit in a dugout. I was with the headquarters with the deputy chief of staff in the division and I visited my own medical unit station.

Q You see it is alleged that several hundred American prisoners were murdered in that campaign by your troops?

A I know nothing of this.

Q The bodies of these American boys were found afterwards with terrible marks of ill treatment upon them.

A I know nothing of it, only what I have heard now at the trial.

Q You are not suggesting, I ~~xxxx~~ take it, that this treatment of Russian prisoners of war in the course of your campaign was in any way human either?

A Russian prisoners of war who were wounded and sent to the station under my command were treated accord-

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ing to what medical and humane conditions required.

Q Your unit must have been exceptional. What of the other units?

A I did not experience with other units any violation of medical ethics or what it was to me.

Q Have you any knowledge of the activities of the Einsatzgruppes?

A I also learned of the Einsatzgruppes only after the capitulation and here at Nurnberg, here at the trial.

Q Are you saying seriously to the Commissioners it was after the capitulation you knew of the activities of these Einsatzgruppes?

A I cannot say anything but what I know. I had no previous knowledge of the Einsatzgruppes.

Q Does the name Von Dem Bach and Zelevsky convey anything to you?

A I do not know him personally. I knew and understood what rank he had and that he was used in partisan combat.

Q Do you know the nature of this man's partisan activities?

A No, I knew nothing of it, and we, as field troops, had nothing to do with partisans and I practically never saw any partisans.

Q And you say you never heard of the activities of the Einsatzgruppes?

A I know nothing of the Einsatzgruppes which are

H0997-0028

being treated of here in Nurnberg in the trial.

Q What part did your division play in the extermination of the Jews?

A I don't know and in my opinion none.

Q I take it you did know that the Jewish race was being rapidly exterminated so long as the Nazy army was in power in Europe?

A I never knew anything of it.

Q And yet it was going on very largely in the very territories where you were serving through all of these years with the Leibstandarte Division, the elite unit of the SS?

A I don't know anything of it. I did not experience any extermination and did not see any extermination and did not hear any information of extermination.

By M. RASUMOV: ~~XXXXX~~

Q Didn't you have any knowledge about the extermination of Jewish families?

A I now know of it. What I ~~xxxx~~ know I have learned now after the capitulation. Previously I knewnothing of it.

M. RASUMOV: Have you got any more questions, Mr. Jones?

MR. ELWYN JONES: Just one more question, Mr. Rasumov.

BY MR. ELWYN JONES:

Q You see this Tribunal has concrete evidence before

H0997-0029

it of deliberate killing of millions of people, Jews, Poles and Russians, deliberate murder of them in gas houses, in battle and by deliberate killings. Are you saying you know nothing of that, that you as a senior medical officer working on the division staff of one of the elite SS divsions knew nothing of it?

A The senior position I held referred purely to the field army and the division staff. Of these things, as I have said before, I know nothing.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY LIEUTENANT HARRIS:

Q Do you know what the little hand book Soldatenfreund is?

A No, I don't know it. I never held it in my hand before.

MR. RASUMOV: What did you show him, Mr. Prosecutor?

LIEUTENANT HARRIS: I showed him the SS hand book, Soldatenfreund, for the year 1943, it is USA Exhibit 441.

BY LIEUTENANT HARRIS:

Q When you testified that considerable numbers of Waffen SS men were transferred from the Wehrmacht, I take it, you were not speaking as an authority on that subject?

H0997-0030

A No, I am not an authority on it. I can only testify for the time I was in Berlin and I do know of this time that a number of physicians were commandeered from the army and transferred to the Waffen SS.

Q Then your testimony is restricted only to medical personnel who were transferred from the Army to the Waffen SS and not to transfers in general?

A It is restricted to transfers that took place from the Wehrmacht ground forces, air forces and navy. Transfers and orders for transfers took place from all branches of the armed forces.

Q I am going to call attention to what is said in this publication which is issued to members of the SS concerning the manner in which one gets into the Waffen SS because perhaps you are not as well informed as you should be to testify, since you are apparently not familiar with the publication?

A I don't know this publication, but I should like to draw attention to the fact that as the number of ~~personnel~~ the divisions of the Waffen SS was very small, a number of ~~them~~ doctors were transferred from the army ground forces, the air forces and the navy.

Q Well then I take it your testimony extends only to doctors who were transferred from the three branches of the armed forces and does not extend to the

H0997 - 0031

other military personnel?

A My testimony is restricted to doctors.

Q Now, one other matter - what was the kkx Lebensborn society for?

A What I know of the Lebensborn association is that that it wanted to give women - that the SS wanted to give women the possibility of being delivered of their babies in certain maternity homes. There also were homes for children there, and I, myself, never sent any of my patients there, and I have never been in any such place.

DR. PELKMANN: I am sorry kx I thought he said he had sent patients there and now he states he had not sent any patients there.

WITNESS:

A I am sorry, I sent wives of SS members to kkxx Lebensborn homes for confinement.

BY LIEUTENANT HARRIS:

Q And a considerable number of these were mothers of illegitimate children in accordance with Himmler's policy of having large numbers of children out of wedlock?

A I don't know of any policy that children were to be born outside of wedlock. The majority of the women were married but in some cases maybe the xxxxxn women were not married.

H0997 - 0032

Q You knew it was the policy of the SS through the Lebensborn association to produce as many children as possible for the SS and for Germany, didn't you?

A I only know of the principle which I myself represented to make our German families strong and big, but I do not know of the principle of having unmarried illegitimate children for the basis foundation of the nation was considered to be the family.

Q And what Himmler said about this was that, I am quoting from this Exhibit USA 441:

"Thought it may perhaps be considered an infraction of the necessary social standards and conventions in other times, German women and girls of good blood can fulfill a high obligation by becoming mothers of the children of soldiers going to the front, whose death or the event of their return to Germany, lays with fate, not through a sense of promiscuity, but a sense of ethics."

This is an order of Himmler for the entire SS of the 28th of October, 1939?

A If he said that I don't remember him having done so, and I might say for my part it is not what I feel, and I can also say a great part of the physicians were not of that opinion.

H0997-0033

Q But you do know it was Hitler's order that abortions for inferior people who were brought into Germany for slave labor should be given at all times whenever possible so as to reduce the birth rate of Poles and such people who were brought in here for forced labor?

A Yes, I heard of this order once.

LIEUTENANT HARRIS: I think that is all.

Mr. RASUMOV: Any more questions?

DR. PELKMANN: I have a few more.

BY DR. PELKMANN:

Q Witness you were asked a question as to whether you knew that young SS medical students attended the operations in the camp Dachau for the purpose of instruction. In order to clarify it, what do you understand by "SS Medical Students?" Were there medical students and besides these also SS medical students?

A I only know the term medical students as it refers to a young man who is studying medicine at a school of medicine. I don't know of any other term.

Q Can you give any reason or on what the question is based in which mention is made of SS medical students?

A I have no idea what it means.

Q Do you know, witness, that Dr. Rascher was transferred to the Waffen SS without consulting the medical office or the medical department of the SS solely by means of an

H0997-0034

order that was carried out by Milt of the Wehrmacht and Voght who was under Himmler?

A I don't know of any of this and I only learned of Dr. Rascha through the press and radio after the capitulation.

Q Do you mean to say that if you do not know how Rascha was transferred it is because you could not know since the ordinary offices and authorities were not consulted and it was solely through this correspondence between Milt and Voght?

A Yes, as to how it was supposed to be I could not know anything of that at all or this manner of handling it.

Q You were questioned as to whether you had seen prisoners that had been taken by your divisions being shot. You answered the questions in the negative. Did you ever see any large number of British or Russian prisoners of war that had been taken by your division alive, whether wounded or not?

A Yes, in the East, as well as in the West, I saw large numbers of prisoners that had been taken in our combat area in their march toward the rear.

Q Did you see any American prisoners of war, alive, whether wounded or not, in the Bastogne or Ardennes offensive?

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A I saw numerous American prisoners who were wounded at our main medical station and numerous unwounded American prisoners of war at our prison collecting place, but I do not remember the name.

Q Can you give me an approximate number as to what you mean by numerous unwounded prisoners?

A By numerous I mean over a hundred. For example, as applied to the last question, I saw far more than 100.

Q It has been suggested to you that an order existed according to which American prisoners also were to be shot, especially during these actions. You said that you didn't know of any such order and hadn't seen any such order being carried out?

A Yes.

Q On the other hand you said that you treated numerous American wounded prisoners?

A Yes, I treated numerous ones.

Q Do you consider this fact a truth that such an order to shoot wounded or unwounded prisoners could not have existed?

A I consider that a truth for otherwise we should have had to be informed to the contrary.

Q You testified you knew nothing about the Einsatz-gruppes?

A Yes.

Q You denied that you ever heard the name of

H0997-0036

General Bon Dem Bach Zelewshy in connection with the Einsatzgruppes?

A I never heard of the name of Bach Zelewshy in this connection.

Q As actually von dem Bach had nothing to do with Einsatzgruppes, I should like to ask you whether you heard his name in connection with anti-partisan activities?

A I did hear the name of Bach in connection with the anti-partisan activities.

Q Did you yourself or the troops that were under your medical care have anything to do with anti-partisan activities?

A Neither I, nor the medical unit with which I dealt, had anything to do with anti-partisan activities.

Q Is it not correct thatyou with your troops or rather I should say ~~xxx~~ medical men under your command, were at the front to care for the wounded?

A That is correct, I myself and the unit under my command were at the very front lines for the care and treatment of the wounded soldiers.

COLONEL NEAVE: How many more questions have you got? It is already five o'clock.

DR. PELKMANN: I should like to finish my interrogation of the witness. I have two or three more questions.

H0997 - 0037

COLONEL NEAVE: Very well, you may go on.

BY DR. PELKMANN:

Q Did you find or meet with partisans at the front?

A I do remember that I nor my medical xxxxxxxxx unit either was ever molested by partisans.

Q Is that the explanation you give for your reason for saying you have no idea of anti-partisan activities?

A I had no knowledge of the anti-partisan activities and as far as my unit at the front and myself being at the front, the partisan activity was as good as nil.

Q You testified that you knewnothing of the fact that has been established here that millions of Jews had been deliberately murdered, especially in the gas chambers?

A That is correct. I never knew anything of this.

Q You have probably learned through the press that such extermination did not take place at the front but rather at the rear and in camps that were partly situated at the frontier between Germany and other countries, such as Auschwitz for example was.

A I xxx only learned that recently.

Q Would you say that the reason that you did not know or could not know anything of these facts was that you were at the front?

H0997-0038

A For one thing I, and other doctors, many of whom were at the front, could not know anything of it, because we were at the front, and, secondly, because the regulations were probably to maintain strict secrecy concerning these events.

COLONEL NEAVE: The commission will adjourn until tomorrow morning at ten o'clock.

(The commission adjourned at 1700 hours)

Com A
Take 4, page 23
Cook
1530 - 1700
28 June 1946
Liebrich

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The foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the testimony of DR. PETER LIEBRICH taken on 28 June 1946.

Mabel A. Lesser
Reporter (p 1-14)

Isabel Cook
Reporter (p 15-37)

Reporter (p )

CERTIFIED TO:

Rasamor V.
Commissioner

Commissioner.

H0997 - 0040

OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE OF ORGANIZATIONS, TAKEN BEFORE A COMMISSION APPOINTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 4 OF THE ORDER OF THE TRIBUNAL DATED 13 MARCH 1946.

28 June 1946

COMMISSIONER:

Mr. I. V. Rasumov

THE S.S. (MEDICAL)

(THE COMMISSION CONVENED AT 1415 HOURS.)

DR. PETER LIEBRICH, a witness, took the stand and testified as follows:

BY THE COMMISSIONER:

Q Will you raise your right hand and repeat after me:

I swear by God, the Almighty and Omniscient, that I will speak the pure truth and will withhold and add nothing.

(The witness repeated the oath.)

Q Will you please state your full name?

A Peter Liebrich.

THE COMMISSIONER: You may sit down.

DR. PELCKMANN: I have called the witness, Peter Liebrich, in order to have him testify concerning the aims, tasks and activities of the medical units and medical leaders, especially the doctors of the General and the Waffen-SS, that these were not criminal in the sense of the Charter, that they received no political training, and that the majority of them were drafted.

THE COMMISSIONER: Very well. Dr. Pelckmann, will you please tell me how much time you believe you will need for your examination?

DR. PELCKMANN: I believe I shall need about three-quarters of an hour.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY DR. PELCKMANN:

Q What is your profession?

A Doctor of Medicine, Practical Physician.

Q Were you a member of the General-SS.

A Yes.

Q From what time and until when?

A I was a member of the General-SS from 1 May 1933 until 1 October 1936.

Q What was the rank which you held in the General-SS?

A My last rank was that of an SS-Untersturmfuhrer.

H0997-0041

Q Were you a member of the Waffen-SS?

A Yes, I was a member of the Waffen-SS.

Q At what time?

A I was a member of the Waffen-SS from 1 October 1936 until the capitulation.

Q Wouldn't it be correct for you to say that from 1936 until 1940you were a member of the Replacement Army?

A Yes, that is correct. Before 1940 the Waffen-SS was called SS-Reinforcement Troops.

Q Was the abbreviation for Replacement Troop in German V.T.?

A The abbreviation in German was V.T.

Q In order to distinguish between the abbreviation T.V., which meant Totenkopfverbande? (Death Skull Units)

A There was a strict distinction between the Replacement Troop and the Death Skull Units. The abbreviation for the latter was T.V.

Q What was your work as doctor within the General-SS?

A Our activities as doctors in the General-SS confined themselves to medical examinations of SS applicants, examinations for eligibility of marriage, and listening to medical lectures.

Q What kind of service did you do with the medical echelon?

A My work there consisted of medical examinations one night a week of SS applicants in the Surgical University Clinic. Moreover, my work as assistant doctor at the women's clinic at the University took up so much of my time that I had no occasion to do any other duty.

Q Did you participate in any other duty within the SS aside from your medical work especially as concerns propaganda marches, the forming of cordons and the attendance at so-called training evenings?

A I only did work as a physician in the General-SS. The work that we physicians did within the propaganda marches and general marches or meetings of the SS was only to such an extent as to have medical assistance in case of emergency or accidents.

Q And what about the training evenings?

A We physicians did not attend the political training evenings of the SS because there was an order that said we were only to be used for purely medical duties and were not asked to attend any other functions.

Q What were the principles you had to observe in the medical examination of SS applicants?

A The principles which we had to observe were as follows: We had to consider the physical health of the applicant as a whole, his ability to participate in sports, his freedom from any contagious disease or from disease that could be inherited, his teeth were examined, and there was a sort of prophylactic treatment to prevent any disease.

Q Is what you have just described to us typical of the SS as a whole or does it only apply to one small sector that was only known to you?

A My work as a physician in the Freiburg-SS was typical of the work of all doctors in the SS. First of all I observed that the doctors of the General-SS did the same duty as I did in the Freiburg-SS and other places and later when I was a member of the Waffen-SS I saw that this was also true of other parts of the Reich.

Q What was the work carried out by the so-called "Sanitater", the medical assistants who had, as a whole, not been trained as a physician?

A The medical assistant did work once a week that concerned itself with first aid and in the assistance of the caring for patients whose illness was watched over and supervised by regular doctors. The personnel of the sanitary units also did not have to carry out the duty of the other Sturms. The sanitary assistant or the medical assistant participated in propaganda marches and general marches only in the way that the physicians did, that is in their capacity as medical assistants and doctors.

Q Do you know of the work that was done in the sanitary echelon of the Red Cross?

A Yes, I knew this work in general.

Q Was there any considerable difference between the medical service that was carried out with the Red Cross units and that carried on by the General-SS units?

A No, there was no essential difference; in training, for example, the same text book was used, that is the Red Cross Primer, that was also used with the medical units of the SS for their training.



H0997-0042

H0997-0043

Q Were there any differences concerning ideological teaching?

A No. As the medical employees in the General-Ss were not in general given any ideological training, there was no essential difference.

Q What was the reason for a man entering the medical service of the General-SS. Why did he enter the SS and why did he not enter the Red Cross?

A The General-SS at that time increased considerably in membership so that it necessitated a greater number of doctors who would be needed to carry out medical examinations and assistants, doctors who in their free time could do this duty, and these had to be recruited. The German Red Cross at that time already had been sufficiently staffed so that it was not necessary to recruit further doctors for them.

Q I shall now turn to the Waffen-SS. What rank did you have when you entered the Waffen-SS?

A When I entered the Waffen-SS I was an Obersturmfuhrer. That corresponded to the Oberarzt or Chief Doctor with the German Army.

Q Is this the rank of a First Lieutenant?

A Yes, the rank of Obersturmfuhrer or Oberarzt corresponded to that of First Lieutenant.

Q What was your rank at the capitulation?

A At the time of the capitulation I was Standartenfuhrer, or Oberstarzt, corresponding to Colonel.

Q That is to say that there was no distinct medical rank designation in the Waffen-SS?

A No. Within the Waffen-SS there was no distinct title to designate the rank of doctor. The doctors were distinguished only by the blue cord that surrounded the collar and the shoulder straps and by the Aeschylus staff which was worn on the left arm.

Q To what units did you belong?

A I belonged to the Standarte Deutschland (Standarte German; to the 1st SS Armored Division that is the Leibstandarte Adolf

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Hitler (Body Guard Adolf Hitler), to the Corps Staff of the 1st Armored Division and to the Medical Office of the Waffen-SS Department II A , that is the personnel department.

Q In what campaigns did you participate?

A I participated in the following campaigns in the capacity of physician:: Polish Campaign, 1939; the Western Campaign, 1940; the Greek Campaign, 1941; The Russian Campaign, 1941-42; the Occupation of Upper Italy, 1943; the Winter Campaign in Russia, 1943-44; the Campaign in Normandy, 1944; the Ardennes Campaign 1944-45 and the retreat skirmishes in Hungary and Austria until capitulation, 1945.

Q Did you also care for the wounded enemies in your capacity as Waffen-SS physician?

A I, myself, as well as all the medical services of the Waffen-SS that I know of, treated enemy wounded men at the front.

Q Will you please tell of your treatment of the wounded in general concerning each campaign?

A I remember, for example, the following incidents: During the first few days of the Polish campaign I treated Polish prisoners and sent them to the rear with the only ambulance at our disposal so that our unit was without an ambulance for several days. Then I remember that in Kielce in 1939 I myself treated civilians and Polish soldiers and personally took a Polish Colonel to the civilian hospital in Kielce and placed it at his disposal. I took him there in my car so that he could use it for his own people. During the French Campaign in 1940, in Flanders, where I was troop physician, I had erected a medical station in Verneux and there I treated English prisoners and also, for one example, English Staff Officer who had sustained a severe injury to his buttocks and who after his treatment and after he had recovered, expressed his deep gratitude to us. In Cannes in 1941, in France, during the occupation of this city, all French hospitals in the city were left unmolested and I, as the troop physician, visited these hospitals personally and inquired of the Chiefs of Depart-

H0997-0045

ments whether they had everything that they needed in order to treat the wounded and the ill and I remember that we placed no guards around these hospitals. In 1941, during the Greece Campaign, in Pitolly, at our chief medical station many soldiers, I believe they were New Zealanders, who had been wounded in the Battle of Clyde Pass, were medically treated. The Greek military hospitals were all left unmolested, the doctors remained at their posts and treated their wounded in their own hospitals. In 1941-42, during the Russian Winter Campaign, the SS Military Hospital at Tagernroch repeatedly treated all Russian civilians, soldiers, and wounded people. During the Dieppe Landing operations my medical station treated Empire soldiers who had been very seriously wounded, I believe they were Canadians, in the town of Verneux west of Paris, day and night. During the Normandy Campaign at Caen, our medical stations treated numerous USA soldiers, especially at the stations that were directed by Drs. Stenzel and Wiebeck. For the express purpose of understanding the USA soldiers I employed a surgeon at that time w ho was able to speak both English and German. During the Ardennes Offensive I know that the medical stations of Dr. Stenzel and Dr. Luchesie also treated wounded A merican soldiers and files concerning these were kept in the medical books of these places. I especially remember a place called Montenaux where we treated wounded A merican soldiers during the Christmas week under heavy enemy f ire. I could also give some examples that would apply to other units.

Q Was there any distinction in the treatment of wounded enemy soldiers and your own wounded men?

A No distinction was made. The principle of what treatment was to be applied was the extent of the injury, not nationality.

Q Did you see to it that the wounded were transported towards the rear in order to be re-transported further away?

A The wounded men of the enemy were transported to the

H0997-0046

rear within the scope of the medical transports, the same as applied to our own men. They were transported to the rear areas of the army ground forces from where they were then transported further on the medical stations. Towards the end, although there was a lack of motor transport pools, the wounded of the enemy were transported towards the rear just the same as our own soldiers were.

-- MAJOR ELWYN-JONES: Mr. Commissioner, I hesitate to interrup but it seems to me that this evidence is taking the inquiry very much further. It is not denied by the Prosecution that there may have been occasions were some German Army units may have enforced the rules of International Law and the Geneva Convention. But how evidence to do with incidents of that kind assists in thi matter I cannot see to a great respect.

DR. PELCKMANN: I want this witness, as he had a very high position, to prove and testify that within the medical units of the entire Waffen-SS treatment and service was applied according to the rules of International Law and the Geneva Convention. If I may be allowed to ask my next question, Mr. Prosecutor will see that I am now going to ask the witness to testify con-

cerning the general training that was given these units within the scope of the Geneva Convention and therefore I do not believe that even if the Prosecution can prove, which I doubt, that it claims that only a few breaches of International Law and the Geneva Convention took place, it will not be able to show that the organization of the Waffen-SS as a whole and the medical service was a criminal one. Moreover, the witness and the line of his testimony has been approved by the Commissioner, who has thus also confirmed the relevancy of his testimony.

MAJOR ELWYN-JONES: Mr. Commissioner, as I understand that the witness is now moving to another question, I won't press my objection.

THE COMMISSIONER: You may continue, Dr. Pelckmann.

BY DR. PELCKMANN:

Q What measures and regulations were taken to assure that the treatment of wounded and prisoners would be carried out according to the regulations of the Geneva Convention?

A The medical personnel of the Waffen-SS was trained and equipped according to the same general directives as the army. The medical personnel of the Waffen-SS that had not studied were trained at the Replacement Battalion Units or at the Training Centers of the Waffen-SS. The personnel were selected as qualified people to carry out their duty and work in the service of humanity. People who had at any time been convicted by a court or those of bad reputation were not selected or not taken at all. Each medical soldier and each medical non-commissioned officer had to pass an examination, the passing of which qualified him for giving medical service. The requirements were the same as those placed by the army. The regulations of the Geneva Convention were taught time and time again at the medical schools and the physicians of the troops themselves again and again called the attention of the medical workers to these regulations. I myself had repeatedly informed and instructed medical personnel and physicians who were new arrivals at the troop.

Q Did the medical personnel take part in the fighting?

A The medical personnel were prohibited from participating in fighting within the scope of the troop; moreover it would have been impossible for them because of the work they had to do. On the whole a very high ethical standard prevailed with the administrative and the directive group of the medical troop of the SS.



H0997-0047

Q Did you ever receive any complaints concerning irregularities in medical treatment in the care of wounded enemy soldiers?

A I did not receive any complaints from my doctors who treated enemy wounded soldiers. If I had received any such complaints I should have demanded that the people concerned be punished. I do remember one case, though, where one of the medical soldiers committed an offence. I believe he took away some personal property, a watch, of a wounded enemy soldier. He was tried before a military court and punished.

H0997-0048

Q Was he an enemy soldier?

A Yes he was an enemy soldier - a Russian soldier.

Q Can you give an estimate about how many hundreds or thousands of the men you were in charge of in your capacity as, for instance, when you held the rank of Standartenfuehrer with the Adolf Hitler Body Guard and with the Corps Staff II of the SS Armoured Division?

A As a member of the Corps Staff of the 1st Armoured Division I was in a position to watch the medical service carried out by 2 divisions. However, I had no authority of command over these medical stations. They were only under my juridiction in my capacity as physician. Because of the frequent changes that took place at the front, I had occasion also to have insight into the medical services of adjacent and neighboring divisions.

Q From what time on did the drawing up of sanitary or medical personnel within the Waffen-SS take place?

A Medical military units of the Waffen-SS were not drawn up until October 1939. Previously there had been within the SS Replacement Troops as they were called, only doctors and medical personnel necessary to see to the medical care of its members during peace time. The medical services of the Replacement Troops did not participate in any field maneuvers before October 1939. Before October 1939 there were within the SS no sanitary companies, no medical companies, no transport columns, no field stations and no sanitary troops. Before October 1939 there was also no medical reserve corps out of which any such unit might have been drawn up.

Q Did the medical personnel of the Waffen-SS enter voluntarily or were they drafted?

A The majority of the medical personnel of the Waffen-SS were not volunteers. They were either drafted, transferred, or commandeered from other units

of the Army. When I was in Berlin for half a year in 1943, the Waffen-SS had about 1500 doctors and dentists. Of this number there were only about 160 or 170 who held a lifelong active position in the Waffen-SS. All the rest were either drafted, transferred or commandeered.

Q Had the majority of the members of the medical service who had either been drafted or transferred from other wehrmacht units, been members of the General SS previously?

A A very large number of the physicians in the Waffen-SS were neither a member of the party nor a member of the General-SS



H0997 - 0049

H0997 – 0050

Q Did the medical personnel of the Waffen-SS take part in supplying the concentration camps?

A Medical personnel of the Waffen-SS had no hand in the events and crimes committed in concentration camps. Because of strict regulations concerning secrecy, the medical personnel of the Waffen-SS knew nothing of the evens and crimes committed in concentration camps that have now become known since the capitulation. The physicians on duty in the concentration camps were probably those who had already been there when the concentration camps were first installed. Another group of physicians was sent directly by the Replacement Office as Chief Doctors of any concentration camp, without ever touching the SS as such and the remaining physicians were sent from the personnel main office by the SS also direct and the number of these was very small. The physicians in the concentration camps were under the charge of the managing doctor or managing physician of a concentration camp. These were directly subordinate to the Surgeon General-SS. They were not under the jurisdiction of the Medical Service of the Waffen-SS and had no contact with the physicians of the Waffen-SS. I myself did not one single time speak personally to any physician who was in charge of a concentration camp.

DR. PELCKMANN: That is all.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MAJOR ELWYN-JONES:

Q Did you have anything to do with the training and education of young SS medical students?

A I had nothing to do with the training of the young medical students. I only had to give instructions to the physicians when they were beingsent to army or field posts.

Q Did you know that victims of concentration camps were used for the purposes of instruction and experiment by young SS medical students?

A I do not know that and I also cannot imagine that these young medical students were trained in concentration camps.

Q Did the SS medical organization supply doctors for the Totenkopf Organization?

A The SSmedical system supplied the doctors for the Totenkopf Division,

H0997-0051

that is the only troop that was in the field. It did not supply the doctors for any other Totenkopf units.

Q It did not supply any of the doctors for concentration camps you say?

A Do you mean the Waffen-SS?

Q Yes, the Waffen-SS.

A No.

Q Did you yourself know of Dr. Rascher's experiments and the experiments of other doctors in the concentration camps?

A No. I only learned of this after the capitulation.

Q Because the curious thing, you see, is that these experiments were being carried out at Himmler's request, partly for the benefit of the SS.

A I do not know that any such experiments were carried out for the benefit of the SS. That is unknown to me.

Q Did you know that Rascher was transferred to the Waffen-SS so that he could there be protected, by the fact that the SS was above the law, from the consequences of his own murderous experiments?

A I did not know that Rascher was transferred to the Waffen-SS.

Q You came under the Reichs Surgeon of the SS, did you?

A No. As members of the field troop we were subordinate to the next superior medical service of the Army. For example, we were under the jurisdiction of the Division Surgeon, the Corps Surgeon, or the Army Surgeon. The Surgeon-General-SS had no authority of command over the medical service units of the Waffen-SS. The medical system of the Waffen-SS belonged to the SS Führungshauptamt (SS Operation or Main Office). The Surgeon General-SS only had the right of medical inspection within different units.

Q Did you not see any of the photographs of the Rascher experiments that were being displayed for the benefit of the German armed forces?

A No, I have never seen any photographs and I do not know of any such photographs.

Q Have you any knowledge of the experiments that were carried on by the SS Surgeons upon prisoners, with poison bullets?

A I have just learned of this fact now. Previously I had no knowledge

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of this.

Q Do you know SS Oberführer Dr. Mogrowsky?

A Yes, I know him.

Q What was your relation with him?

A I had no personal connection with him. He was the Hygienic Consultant within the Waffen-SS but he belonged to the office of the Reichs Surgeon-SS.

Q He was the Supreme Hygienist of the Reich Surgeon-SS, wasn't he?

A Yes, he was the highest Hygienist of the Reich Surgeon, Dr. Grawitz.

Q Were you receiving directives from him as to your duties as a Waffen-SS medical officer?

A I received no instructions from him while I was with the army because we received our instructions from the Consultant Hygienist of the Army Troops.

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CROSS EXAMINATION

BY ELWYN JONES:

A I received no instructions from him when I was with the army because we received our instructions from the hygienists of the army troops.

Q And that commandant presumably received his instructions from higher up, didn't he, from Dr. B---------.

A I consider that impossible because these hygienists were under the jurisdiction of the inspector of the army medical group, whose name was Dr. Handlohser.

Q How is it these hygienits came to be experimenting on persons with poinson bullets, akonotin nitrate bullets, upon prisoners. I am quoting, Mr. Commissioner, from the document L-103, U. S. 467.

DR. FELKMANN: I should like to object to the question because the witness has testified he knew nothing about the experiements, and probably the fact that the phsyicians had nothing to do with the Reich Surgeon SS, and, therefore, any answer Dr. Liebrich might give would be only speculation which is not admissible.

MR. ELWYNJONES: He has admitted he knew Dr. B----------, and I am suggesting this witness knew perfectly well about these experiments upon human beings.

M. RASUMOV: I consider the question by the Prosecution perfectly relevant.

BY MR. ELWYN JONES:

Q Will you read the question, please?

(The question is read by the German Court Reporter to the witness).

How is it these hygienists came to be making experiments on prisoners with poison bullets?

A As I said before I knew nothing of these experiments and I cannot give any explanation because I know nothing of them.

Q Do you know the SS Sturmbamfuehrer, Dr. Ding?

A No, I do not know Sturmbamfuehrer, Dr. Ding.

Q Did you know that Dr. Widmannordered that and that Majrowski was a prisoner when five persons were shot with these poison bullets?

A I do not know these orders. I do not know Dr. Widmann.

Q You served in Russia, did you, in the first campaign of 1941 to 1942?

A Yes.

Q With what unit were you serving in Russia?

A I was in charge of the secondmedical company at that time until January or February. I don't know the exact date.

Q To what unit was that medical unit attached?

A It belonged to the first SS armored division of Hitler's body guard and belonged to the Reich Kleist, or the first armored army.

Q Were you present when Himmler addressed that division on the day of Metz? On the occasion of the presentation of the historical Nazi flag?

A I don't know to which time you refer, was in 1940?

Q Well, were you ever present when Himmler addressed this division?

A That was the only time I was in Metz and was there when Himmler spoke at the Adolf Hitler leibstandarte. I should like to call your attention to the fact though that I was not present at the conference that took place with a smaller group that I heard of later.

Q So Himmler addressed two groups, did he, a large group, representing the division as a whole and a small select group, is that right?

A Yes, first to the large group which was composed practically of all of our division with the SS officers and later to a small select group.

Q What was the date of these meetings in Metz?

A I don't remember the date. I only remember it was after the French armistice.

Q Was it in 1941?

A I don't remember whether it was in 1941 or 1940. I believe it was in 1940.



H0997-0054

Q What did you hear as to what took place in the small group that Himmler addressed?

A I was a physician at that time and heard nothing of what actually did take place there because the physicians with the troops heard nothing of the tactical and operational orders that were given.

Q What did Himmler say in his address to the division as a whole, which you heard yourself?

A I don't remember in detail what he said. I just remember on the whole it was an order to keep up discipline and order and a reminder to persevere in future battles.

MR. M. R. SUMOV: I think we had better have a recess now.

(A short recess was taken).

BY MR. ELWYN JONES:

Q Before the recess you were telling the Commissioner that Himmler on the day of Metz speech told the first SS division to keep up discipline.

A Yes.

Q Did he also tell the division to maintain it's reuthlessness and brutality?

A No, I do not remember the words "ruthlessness" and "brutality".



H0997-0055

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Q. Do you remember his speaking of what this devesion did in Poland, for instance?

A. No mention was made of this at all, no mention was made of Poland.

Q. Did he say that in Poland the SS had to have toughness: "You should hear this and so begin immediately to shoot thousands of leading Poles. Here we had to have toughness, otherwise, they would have taken revenge on us later". I am reading, Mr. Commissioner, from 1918 PS, US 304.

A. I did not hear anything of this in this speech. I did not hear such sentences.

Q. Did you hear him say in any case it is much easier to go into combat with a company than to suppress an obstruction operation of low cultural liberals?

A. No, I do not remeber that.

Q. Nor they carried out wholesale executions of people and evicted crying and hysterical women?

A. No, I did not hear that.

Q. He ssaid nothing of that??

A. I did not hear any such thing and I don't believe he said any such thing, and it he had it would have been discussed.

Q. Was the only occasion on which you heard Himmler address the SS and Leibstandarte division?

A. During the whole time I was with the SS it was the sole time I heard Himmler.

Q. But those extractions I have given, those were characteristic speeches and directives of Himmler as the head of the SS, wern't they?

A. The comrades with whom I served, and I, myself, were of a different opinion from this.

Q. You served in Poland with the Leibstandarte Division in 1939?

A. No, I did not say that. When I was in Poland I was still with the Standarte Deutschland of Germany. That was still

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at that time under the command of the armored division Kampf. I did not go over into the Leibstandarte until a short time before the French campaign.

Q. When was that?

A. I entered the Leibstandarte a short time before the French campaign in 1940.

Q. And were you serving in the neighborhood of Lille in France in May of 1940? Your division was serving in that area wasn't it?

A. I don't remember the places, we went through the Belgium territory, but I was never in Lille.

Q. Were you in a place called La Paradis which is in the neighborhood of Bethune?

A. No, I was not there.

Q. Are you saying your division wasn't there or you can't remember?

A. I don't remember whether the division was there or not. I personally was not there.

Q. Have you any knowledge of the shooting by SS troops of 97 British soldiers in that area, some of whom were members of the British Red Cross, wearing British Red Cross Armbands?

A. This is the first time I have heard of it. I know nothing of it.

Q. The Leibstandarte Division shot a great many prisoners, did it not?

A. I know nothing of the fact that the Leibstandarte is supposed to have shot prisoners. I have only heard here during this trial, that the Leibstandarte had been accused of d doing so.

Q. Let me ask you about your activities in Russia in 1943 and 1944. What usually was your position as medical officer. Were you with division headquarters, or with a battalion or regiment?

A. In 1943 and 1944 I was with the 1-B officer, that is supplies and equipment with the division staff.

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Q. You were a Colonel, weren't you?

A. Not at that time.

Q. What was your rank at that time?

A. The SS rank was Obersturmbahnfuehrer, and the army rank was that of Oberfeldarzt.

Q. You at division headquarters, must have been fully informed of the activities of the battalions that were serving in the Leibstandarte division?

A. I was only informed as far as supplies were concerned. We did not receive any tactical orders.

Q. In the spring of 1943, were you fighting near Charkov?

A. I was in Berlin at this time. I was not with the Leibstandarte at that time.

Q. When did you return to the Leibstandarte division?

A. I returned in July of 1943, when the Leibsnstarte was in Upper Italy.

Q. Were you with the division when it was South of Turin, in October 1943?

A. Only part of the divisions were south of Turino. As far as I remember, I was not there.

Q. The third battalion of the second regiment was there, and have you any recollection of their deliberate burning down of a village?

A. That I do not know. I was stationed up higher a considerable distance.

Q. Then to return to Russia for a moment, were you with a division when an order was issued that in case of retreat, all villages were to be evacuated and burned?

H0997-0059

A. I don't remember any such order. I never received it.

Q. You were fighting in France in August, 1944, were you not?

A. Yes.

Q. I suggest to you that there were frequent shootings of French civilians by units of the Leibstandarte division?

A. I did not experience any such shooting and do not know anything of them.

Q. Do you know anything of the division, of the 6th SS Panzer Division No. 2 for instance?

A. No.

Q. I suggest it was that regiment which shot a number of French prisoners in the area between St. Denis and Paris.

A. I do not know of this.

Q. And then the following in the area near Navaugh, near Marche, Vois Ville, Jemille and Hun near Zhitmille?

A. No, I don't know anything of this.

Q. Were you at Zhitmille in 1941?

A. I rode through the town twice, once from the West to the East and the second time returning in the Eastern to the Western direction.

Q. In that area your division was responsible I suggest to you for the wholesale murder of Jewish people?

A. I know nothing of this.

Q. You have no knowledge of any atrocities at all committed by this division although you served with it all of these years?

A. I know nothing of these atrocities.

Q. I want to turn for a moment to the questions I put to you with regard to the instruction of SS medical students in concentration camps? Are you saying you have no knowledge of that form of instruction being given in Dachau?

A. I know nothing of any training of any medical students in Dachau.

Q. There has been evidence in the Tribunal that in the middle of 1941 until the end of 1942 about five hundred operations were carried out in

H0997-0060



Dachau on healthy persons, and that those operations were done by SS medical students, and included operations on the stomach, gall bladder, spleen and throat. I am referring to the evidance of Dr. Blahau which is found at page 2594 of the English transcript.

A. I know nothing of such operations nor any such courses for medical students.

Q. Were you serving under Sepp Dietrich in the Ardennes campaign?

A. I was in the Ardennes offensive with the first SS armored division. It was under the 6th division at that time.

Q. And you were under Sepp Dietrich?

A. The 6th Army was commander by Herr Dietrich.

Q. Have you any knowledge of the killing and torture and ill treatment of members of the armed forces of the USA in Belgium between the 16th day of December, 1944, and the 13th of January, 1945.

A. I have no knowledge of this. I only heard of this fact by means of the press during this trial.

Q. Were you not moving about yourself or were you sitting in a dugout in divisional headquarters all of the time?

A. No, I did not sit in a dugout. I was with the headquarters with the deputy chief of staff in the divisi[illegible] and I visited my own medical unit station.

Q. You see it is alleged that several hundred American prisoners were murdered in that campaign by your troops?

A. I know nothing of this.

Q. The bodies of these American boys were found afterwards with terrible marks of ill treatment upon them.

A. I know nothing of it, only what I have heard now at the trial.

Q. You are not suggesting, I take it, that this treatment of Russian prisoners of war in the course of your campaign was in any way human either?

A. Russian prisoners of war who were wounded and sent to the station under my command were treated accord-

H0997-0061

ing to what medical and humane conditions required.

Q Your unit must have been exceptional. What of the other units?

A I did not experience with other units any violation of medical ethics or what it was to me.

Q Have you any knowledge of the activities of the Einsatzgruppes?

A I also learned of the Einsatzgruppes only after the capitulation and here at Nurnberg, here at that trial.

Q Are you saying seriously to the Commissioners only after the capitulation you knew of the activities of these Einsatzgruppes?

A I cannot say anything but what I know. I had no previous knowledge of the Einsatzgruppes.

Q Does the name Von Dem Bach Zalewsky convey anything to you?

A I do not know him personally. I knew and understood what rank he had and that he was used in partisan combat.

Q Do you know the nature of this man's partisan activities?

A No, I knew nothing of it, and we, as field troops, had nothing to do with partisans and I practically never saw any partisans.

Q And you say you never heard of the activities of the Einsatzgruppes?

A I know nothing of the Einsatzgruppes which are being treated of here in Nurnberg in the trial.

Q What part did your division play in the extermination of the Jews?

A I don't know and in my opinion, none.

Q I take it you did know that the Jewish race was being rapidly exterminated so long as the Nazi army was in power in Europe?

A I never knew nothing of it.

Q And yet it was going on very largely in the very territories where you were serving through all of these years with the Leibstandarte Division, the elite unit of the SS?

A I don't know anything of it. I did not experience any extermination and did not see any extermination and did not hear any information of extermination.

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BY M. RASUMOV:

Q Didn't you have any knowledge about the extermination of Jewish families?

A I now know of it. What I know I have learned now after the capitulation. Previously I knew nothing of it.

M. RASUMOV: Have you got any more questions, Mr. Jones?

MR. ELWYN JONES: Just one more question, Mr. Rasumov.

BY MR. ELWYN JONES:

Q You see this Tribunal has concrete evidence before it of deliberate killing of millions of people, Jews, Poles and Russians, deliberate murder of them in gas houses, in battle and by deliberate killings. Are you saying you know nothing of that, that you, as a senior medical officer working on the division staff of one of the elite SS divisions knew nothing of it?

A The senior position I held referred purely to the field army and the division staff. Of these things, as I have said before, I knew nothing.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY LIEUTENANT HARRIS:

Q Do you know what the little hand book Soldatenfruend is?

A No, I don't know it. I never held it in my hand before.

MR. RASUMOV: What did you show him, Mr. Prosecutor?

LIEUTENANT HARRIS: I showed him the SS hand book, Soldaten-fruend, forthe year 1943, it is USA Exhibit 441.

BY LIEUTENANT HARRIS:

Q When you testified that considerable numbers of Waffen SS men were transferred from theWehrmacht, I take it, you were not speaking as an authority on that subject?

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A No, I am not an authority on it. I can only testify for the time I was in Berlin and I do not know of this time that a number of physicians were commandeered from the army and transferred to the Waffen SS.

Q Then your testimony is restricted only to medical personnel who were transferred from the Army to the Waffen SS and not to transfers in general?

A It is restricted to transfers that took place from the Wehrmacht ground forces, air forces and navy. Transfers and orders for transfers took place from all branches of the armed forces.

Q I am going to call attention to what is said in this publication which is issued to members of the SS concerning the manner in which one gets into the Waffen SS because perhaps you are not as well informed as you should be to testify, since you are apparently not familiar with the publication?

A I don't know this publication, but I should like to draw attention to the fact that as the number of the divisions of the Waffen SS was very small, a number of doctors were transferred from the army ground forces, the air forces and the navy.

Q Well then I take it your testimony extends only to doctors who were transferred from the three branches of the armed forces and does not extend to the other military personnel?

A My testimony is restricted to doctors.

Q Now, one other matter -- what was the Lebensborn society for?

A What I know of the Lebensborn association is that it wanted to give women -- that the SS wanted to give women the possibility of being delivered of their babies in certain maternity homes. There also were homes for children there, and I, myself, never sent any of my patients there, and I have never been in any such place.

DR. PELKMANN: I am sorry I thought he said he had sent patients there and now he states he had not sent any patients there.

WITNESS: I am sorry, I sent wives of SS members to Lebensborn homes for confinement.

BY LIEUTENANT HARRIS:

Q And a considerable number of these were mothers of illegitimate children in accordance with Himmler's policy of having large numbers of children

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out of wedlock?

A I don't know of any policy that children were to be born outside of wedlock. The majority of the women were married but in some cases maybe the women were not married.

Q You knew it was the policy of the SS through the Lebensborn association to produce as many children as possible for the SS and for Germany, didn't you?

A I only know of the principle which I myself represented to make our German families strong and big, but I do not know of the principle of having unmarried illegitimate children for the basis foundation of the nation was considered to be the family.

Q And what Himmler said about this was that, I am quoting from this Exhibit USA 441:

"Though it may perhaps be considered an infraction of the necessary social standards and conventions in other times, German women and girls of good blood can fulfill a high obligation by becoming mothers of the children of soldiers going to the front, whose death or the event of their return to Germany, lays with fate, not through a sense of promiscuity, but a sense of ethics."

This is an order of Himmler for the entire SS of the 28th of October, 1939?

A If he said that I don't remember him having done so, and I might say for my part it is not what I feel, and I can also say a great part of the physicians were not of that opinion.

Q But you do know it was Hitler's order that abortions for inferior people who were brought into Germany for slave labor should be given at all times whenever possible so as to reduce the birth rate of Poles and such people who were brought in here for forced labor?

A Yes, I heard of this order once.

LIEUTENANT HARRIS: I think that is all.

Mr. RASUMOV: Any more questions?

DR. PELKMANN: I have a few more.

BY DR. PELKMANN:

Q Witness you were asked a question as to whether you knew that young SS medical students attended the operations in the camp Dachau for the purpose of instruction. In order to clarify it, what do you understand by "SS Medical Students?" Were there medical students and besides these also SS medical students?

A I only know the term medical students as it refers to a young man who is studying medicine at a school of medicine. I don't know of any other term.

Q Can you give any reason or on what the question is based in which mention is made of SS medical students?

A I have no idea what it means.

Q Do you know, witness, that Dr. Rascher was transferred to the Waffen SS without consulting the medical office or the medical department of the SS solely by means of anmorder that was carried out by Milt of the Wehrmacht and Voght who was under Himmler?

A I don't know of any of this and I only learned of Dr. Rasch a through the press and radio after the capitulation.

Q Do you mean to say that if you do not know how Rascha was transferred it is because you could not know since the ordinary offices and authorities were not consulted and it was solely through this correspondence between Milt and Voght?

A Yes, as to how it was supposed to be I could not know anything of that at all or this manner of handling it.

Q You were questioned as to whether you had seen prisoners that had been taken by your divisions being shot. You answered the questions in the negative. Did you ever see any large number of British or Russian prisoners of war that had been taken by your division alive, whether wounded or not?



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A Yes, in the East, as well as in the West, I saw large numbers of prisoners that had been taken in our combat area in their march toward the rear.

Q Did you see any American prisoners of war, alive, whether wounded or not, in the Bastogne or Ardennes offensive?

A I saw numerous American prisoners who were wounded at our main medical station and numerous unwounded American prisoners of war at our prison collecting place, but I do not remember the name.

Q Can you give me an approximate number as to what you mean by numerous unwounded prisoners?

A By numerous I mean over a hundred. For example, as applied to the last question, I saw far more than 100.

Q It has been suggested to you that an order existed according to which American prisoners also were to be shot, especially during these actions. You said that you didn't know of any such order and hadn't seen any such order being carried out?

A Yes.

Q On the other hand you said that you treated numerous American wounded prisoners?

A Yes, I treated numerous ones.

Q Do you consider this fact a truth that such an order to shoot wounded or unwounded prisoners could not have existed?

A I consider that a truth for otherwise we should have had to be informed to the contrary.

Q You testified you knew nothing about the Einsatzgruppes?

A Yes.

Q You denied that you ever heard the name of



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General Von Dem Bach Zelewsky in connection with the Einsatzgruppes?

A I never heard of the name of Bach Zelewsky in this connection.

Q As actually von dem Bach had nothing to do with Einsatzgruppes, I should like to ask you whether you heard his name in connection with anti-partisan activities?

A I did hear the name of Bach in connection with the anti-partisan activities.

Q Did you yourself or the troops that were under your medical care have anything to do with anti-partisan activities?

A Neither I, nor the medical unit with which I dealt, had anything to do with anti-partisan activities.

Q Is it not correct that you with your troops or rather I should say medical men under your command, were at the front to care for the wounded?

A That is correct, I myself and the unit under my command were at the very front lines for the care and treatment of the wounded soldiers.

COLONEL NEAVE: How many more questions have you got? It is already five o'clock.

DR. PELKMANN: I should like to inish my interrogation of the witness. I have two or three more questions.

COLONEL NEAVE: Very well, you may go on.

BY DR. PELKMANN:

Q Did you find or meet with partisans at the front?

A I do remember that I nor my medical unit either was ever molested by partisans.

Q Is that the explanation you give for your reason for saying you have no idea of anti-partisan activities?

A I had no knowledge of the anti-partisan activities and as far as my unit at the front and myself being at the front, the partisan activity was as good as nil.

Q You testified that you knewnothing of the fact that has been established here that millions of Jews had been deliberately murdered, especially in the gas chambers?

A That is correct. I never knew anything of this.

Q You have probably learned through the press that such extermination



H0997-0067

did not take place at the front but rather at the rear and in camps that were partly situated at the frontier between Germany and other countries, such as Auschwitz for example was.

A I only learned that recently.

Q Would you say that the reason that you did not know or could not know anything of the se facts was that you were at the front?

A For one thing I, and other doctors, many of whom were at the front, could not know anything of it, because we were at the front, and, secondly, because the regulations were probably to maintain strict secrecy concerning these events.

COLONEL NEAVE: The Commission will adjourn until tomorrow morning at ten o'clock.

(The commission adjourned at 1700 hours.)

The foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the testimony of Dr. PETER LIEBRICH taken on 28 June 1946.

MABEL A. LESSER
Reporter

ROSE W. COOK
Reporter

CERTIFIED TO:

J. RASUMOV
Commissioner



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